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CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

Veritas Divina Est.

Vol. LI. CINCINNATI, MAY 15, 1883. No. 6.

The National Convention.

MUCH of our present number is given to the transactions of the National Convention, which was held at Indianapolis on May 2d. The meeting was well attended, considering the brief notification, and passed off with satisfaction to all present. It might as well have been held three years ago, it might have been held twelve years ago; but now it has been held, and an organization effected that may be made of great service to our cause. Although the time spent in the meeting seems but short, they were hours of intense and earnest working; and perhaps no medical assemblage ever accomplished so much in so little time. The unanimity of sentiment at every point was most gratifying. The disturbing elements, which would have been rejected if present, took warning and staid away. Our positive stand on this matter, approved by all true men, had the effect designed, much to the satisfaction of all in attendance.

Nine States were represented. The venerable and noble-hearted Dr. Jernigan came 1,000 miles from his home in Texas, though yet feeble from a long term of sickness. Such devotion of spirit was appreciated by the younger men, and a tone of quiet enthusiasm prevailed. Large possibilities may spring from the work thus begun; and we sincerely hope that every member of the profession will do his utmost to perfect State and District associations throughout the land, and help to give strength and dignity to this cause.

A Case of Ascites.

BY PROF. B. A. WRIGHT, M. D.

I WAS called, August 23, 1880, to see Henry H., Toledo, O. I found a case of purely abdominal dropsy. The patient was sixty-two years old, of sanguine-bilious temperament; arterial circulation 70, weak, and quite compressible; venous capillaries somewhat congested; in fact, a very feeble venous circulation. Skin inactive; feet and hands cold when moderately exposed; tongue moderately coated with light-brown fur; appetite poor; he desired small quantities of water often; face sallow; bowels moderately constipated; urinated sparsely; was confined to his bed and not disposed to move much, yet his nervous system was too oppressed to allow him to sleep long at a time, night or day; complained of being weary and languid.

The history of his case, as he gave it, is as follows: Commenced keeping grocery and saloon combined several years ago, doing no outside work, but living a semi-sedentary life; drank considerable beer, ate heartily, would have several bilious spells a year, employed an allopathic physician at these times, took a great deal of calomel and quinine to break his bilious spells. Two and a half years ago discovered he was getting large in the abdomen; was alarmed, and sent for Dr. Snetsler. He pronounced the enlargement to be dropsy of the abdomen, and commenced treating for that complaint. He gave what

he called kidney medicine, but accomplished nothing by this course in several months' treatment. In a few months after he commenced treating the patient, he became so full of water that his breathing became labored and difficult. The doctor then tapped him, and continued to do so as often as he filled with water, and up to this time he has been tapped twelve times, taking away an average of forty-two pounds at each tapping. The last four or five months he has been tapped every three weeks.

At the conclusion of this history, the patient said he had been recommended to me, and wished to know what encouragement I could give him of a cure. I replied that I would treat him, but could not give him much encouragement, and could say but few hopeful words. He remarked that he wished me to take his case, and he would give me a fair trial. I prescribed as follows:

℞. Fl. Ext. Buchu, . . ℥ j
Fl. Ext. Eupator. Purpur, . ℥ ij
Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, . ʒ ij
M. Sig: Gave a small teaspoonful in a tablespoonful of hot water three times a day.

I gave at the same time, alternating with the diuretic:

℞. Leptandrin, . . gr. j
Apocynum, . . . gr. iv
Capsicum, . . . gr. j
Pulv. M. Sig: One powder three times a day.

Made his skin active by giving hand baths while lying in bed, doing more rubbing than wetting. The patient was pretty well filled with water when I took his case, and by the end of two weeks,—which was five weeks since he was tapped last, running over the usual time two weeks,—he became uneasy, and feared that he might completely overflow if the water was not let off; and in my absence, and without my consent, he called in his Dutch doctor and was relieved of twenty-two quarts of water. This interference provoked me somewhat, but the patient agreed to do so no more.

I continued the treatment, but of course he filled with fluid again, and in six weeks became oppressively distended, and I took out five quarts of water with an aspirator. At this point I changed the hepatic treatment, and gave Compound Syrup of Fraxinus ℥ v., Fl. Ext. Apocynum ℥ i; a dessert spoonful three times a day, alternating as with the first. From this time on the patient decreased slowly in abdominal girth.

From the beginning of treatment I used a stout and wide compress around the patient's body, lacing it closely every day after he began to decrease in size. I consider this of great importance in promoting absorption. The medical treatment was not changed after the second hepatic was prescribed. In my opinion, the cure was being performed as fast as the nature of the disease would allow and perfect a permanent cure.

Five months from the time I commenced treating this patient he considered himself a well man, and went back to his old occupation, and has continued well for over two years.

Extra-Uterine and Dual Pregnancy.

BY T. J. LYLE, M. D.

On September 4, 1882, I was called to assist in the autopsy of Mrs. S. W., of this place. She had been a stout, healthy woman, and had on previous occasions borne two healthy sons, without any particular attending dangers. She now believed herself to have been pregnant fully eleven months. Her usual good health continued during the whole period, at the close of which she was suddenly launched into convulsions, and by these she was controlled some three days until relieved by death.

She was attended by a homeopathist of this place, who, as usual, delivered forcibly a fœtus from the uterus, and some few hours subsequently the lady sank to rest in death. But, after the delivery, there remained on the right side a large tumor, the contents of which were revealed by the autopsy.

The empty uterus had properly contracted, but in the right fallopian tube was found a partially degenerated fœtus, the head of which was presenting to the uterus and the body lying transversely of the maternal body. Though the body of the fœtus had much degenerated, and the features were not recognizable, the bones of the skull, the vertebræ, the ribs, and the long bones of the body were present and quite fully developed. Some of the hair of the head was fully two inches long, and the dentine of the future teeth was quite fully developed. Even the nails of the fingers and toes were seen perceptibly developed.

The whole tumor, when taken out, was about nine inches long; at its extremity, close to the uterus, about three inches in diameter; and at its farther extremity, where was contained about one and a half pints of liquor amnii, it was about five and a half inches in diameter.

Taking all things into consideration, it seemed evident that this tubal fœtus was the result of the conception eleven months before; and that two months later there took place a second conception, the fœtus of which occupied the uterus after the natural order. The first fœtus,—if we may judge from the appearance of the hair, bones of the skull, and other parts of the body,—must have been eight or nine months old before passing into degeneration.

In all this there arises a question of great importance: Must the woman have necessarily died because of these things? She did die; and such has been the experience of all physicians in this place, except myself, in dealing with puerperal convulsions. With them, convulsions mean death. In six years' residence in this place, I have never heard of their saving one case.

I feel confident that this woman need not have died as she did. She was a strong, healthy woman. Even the degeneration that had been going on in the first fœtus had not materially interfered with her, as was in part shown by the prompt contraction of the uterus after delivery. We understood that strong opiates had been given to subdue the convulsions, but they signally failed. Such situations will not allow the life-centers to be dethroned so long as life lasts.

Sanative remedies have, in my hands, relieved those convulsions; and I have no doubt but they would have done so in this case also. With regard to the tumor, one of two things could have been done: It might have been removed by an incision through the abdominal wall; or, had it been left alone, it might have been emptied by the aspirator, at least in part, and then the uterus and vagina would have furnished a sufficient avenue for the draining away of the remaining degenerate material, as is not infrequently witnessed. Had the system been thoroughly sustained by medium tonics and the stronger alteratives, I am fully convinced that this life would have been saved. At least, I would have made the attempt had the case been in my hands.

Salem, O.

"Regular" Science. (?)

BY WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.

Not long since a workingman in Cincinnati suffered intensely from "stomach ache." An allopathic physician was summoned, who regarded the case as trifling, and to ease the pain he administered two hypodermic injections of morphine; the

man went to sleep, and the next morning was found dead in his bed. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "death from unknown causes."

Last winter a woman presented herself, deformed by a dislocation at the hip joint. Four months previous she had fallen and received her injury. An allopathic physician, who was called in, declared she had sprained herself, and treated her accordingly. The patient growing worse, he stated that inflammatory rheumatism had set in. Being dependent upon herself for support, her money gave out after remaining under the doctor's treatment three months, and she had herself removed to a hospital, where she was examined and told of her misfortune, with the comforting assurance that the case was of too long standing to attempt reduction. She was furnished a pair of crutches and dismissed —a cripple for life.

The following extracts from lectures of allopathic professors in this city will be recalled by many. One said: "In cases of severe dissecting wounds, one of only two courses of treatment can be pursued with the least shadow of a hope of success. We must either give the man nothing to eat or drink but champagne, and give him that till he is too drunk to take more, or we must give him quinine in sixty-grain doses as long as he is able to take it. If I were the patient, I would prefer the first-named treatment."

Again, in speaking of a certain skin disease, he said that the text-books and the majority of college professors would direct tincture of iodine to be painted over the parts, but tincture of iodine would do no good, and would only increase the suffering a hundred per cent. It was only used as a cloak to hide the ignorance of a man who didn't have sense enough to use warm water dressing. The very next day, before the same class, a brother professor presented a similar case, and stated that the only treatment that would insure any success was to paint the parts with tincture of iodine three times a day.

This professor, in speaking of another skin disease, told the class to make the following note in their books: "In the case of a male, use tincture of iodine freely; in the case of a female, never use tincture of iodine. This is an axiom that can be explained only by experience."

Another said that, as it was impossible to obtain rational signs of disease from an infant, and oftentimes the physical signs were very meager, we have to rely on other means of diagnosis. A sick babe being before him, he ordered the nurse to remove the soiled diaper, which he examined carefully, saying that to an experienced physician that was the best means of diagnosis in the case of an infant. In the case on hand, he declared he could recognize in the fæces that the child had been fed on cow's milk, and thereupon discoursed at length on the chemical changes, or disease, the cow's milk undoubtedly had created in the child. It was a hospital patient, and could get nothing but cow's milk. This brings to our mind Robert Burns' famous satire on Dr. Hornbrook.

Another professor, "whose word is authority," declared that the only scientific treatment of measles was to plunge the child into cold water; but he added that very few people could be found intelligent enough to submit to it.

Another said, if allowed to practice as he wished, he would in all cases adopt one of three courses of treatment: (1) Send the patient to the Hot Springs; or, if he had little money, (2) give him nothing but rest, and diet him; or, if he must have some medicine, (3) give him iodide of potassium.

One day last fall I visited five patients who had formerly been under the treatment of the same allopathic physician, who

had left them the following souvenirs of his skill: One man had a deformed and shortened collar-bone, resulting from a long and painfully treated fracture. A lady carried a deformed wrist-joint, with flexed and immovable fingers. Another lady was suffering from a painful wrist, which was deformed, and rendered her arm almost useless. A bright little girl of ten years lived on a diet of soft victuals, being unable to chew any food on account of the frightful condition of her teeth and gums, caused by mercurial salivation. A man of powerful physique was frightfully deformed about the face, it being one mass of hideous scars, with one eye lost, the result of treatment for small-pox. For such results and displayals of allopathic science large bills for professional services were rendered.

These five patients of the same doctor I met in *one day*. Many more instances of his skill could be mentioned. Through his ignorance in diagnosis, small-pox, in its worst form, became epidemic in a neighborhood, the man just mentioned being one of the very few cases that survived. The doctor stubbornly refused to admit through the whole epidemic that the disease was small-pox. This skillful exponent of regular science (?) graduated at the head of his class from a "regular" college of high standing; and, to show their appreciation of his talent and his thorough knowledge of medicine, the faculty conferred upon him a hundred-dollar prize. We can imagine the experience of those who fell victims to the scientific treatment of his inferior classmates.

One more statement, and this a peculiar one, made by the Dean of a "regular" college in Cincinnati: "The fools of our profession say they cure; but we cure but few. We can only take care of the patients, and then let Nature cure them." Public insight into the teachings of allopathy, and a careful reflection upon the results of those teachings when brought into practice, might possibly lessen the number of victims, whose maimed bodies, diseased conditions, broken constitutions, or premature deaths, stand as black monuments of the utter worthlessness of this conglomeration called "regular science."

117 *Ninth Street, Cincinnati.*

Retarding a Uterine Fibroid.

BY PROF. W. F. TAIT, M. D.

About September, 1877, I was called on, at my office, by Miss E. A. M., to examine a swelling in the left iliac region. She had first observed it something like six months before, but had suffered no serious inconvenience from it at the period of her first visit to my office. The lady was about thirty years of age. Had menstruated with fair regularity since she was fifteen years of age; so far as I could ascertain was doing so at the time I first saw her, and did not suffer more than ordinarily during menstruation. I found that she was a hard worker at the duties incident to a farmer's daughter. She was not aware of any injury she had suffered, at any time in her life, in the region of the genital organs. Though somewhat costive most of the time, it was not a serious matter at all. Her kidneys, and, in fact, most of the natural functions of the body, were in fair activity. Her appetite, digestion, strength, etc., were normal.

My first examination revealed a tumor, pear-shaped, low down in the left iliac region, the base of the tumor pointing upward and to the left side. When examined through the rather thin walls of the abdomen the greatest diameter was transverse, and about three inches and a half; the length probably five inches, and the smallest diameter two and a half inches. As there was considerable adjacent hyperæmia of the cellular structures, the density of the growth and the actual size of same

could be only approximately ascertained. There was no painfulness in handling. The tumor was quite movable, but could not be pushed upward to any great distance. The external projection was quite well defined, as the lady was thin in flesh.

She was put upon the following treatment:

℞. F. Ext. Iris versic., . . ʒ vi.
F. Ext. Hydrastis, . . ʒ iv.
F. Ext. Chelone, . . . ʒ v.
F. Ext. Xanthox., . . ʒ iij.
Syr. Simp., ... ad ℥ xvi.
M. Sig: A dessert spoonful three times a day.

She was directed to do less work than was her wont; avoid all opportunity to physically injure the parts; eat plain food; to exercise out of doors a goodly share of her spare time. This plan of management was maintained for about two years, during which time I only saw her once.

At the end of that time she again visited me for examination. The tumor was found lying in the same situation as at first. It was now more rounded, but still somewhat pear-shaped, the base now being transposed so that it abutted against the upper part of the fundus of the uterus. The hyperæmia of adjacent cellular tissues was not more than one-third as great as at the first examination. The pain in handling did not amount to anything. Menstruation normal. Ability to work just as good as ever. The size of the growth was probably one-third increased since previous examination. Her womb, on a specular examination, was found healthy and in nearly normal position, the os deflected to the right side a very little. Her costiveness was better.

Here was presented a uterine fibroid, the clinical history showing that the first year gave about twice as rapid a development as was found to follow upon treatment the second year. Two and a half years had now passed since the lady first found a growth there. The menstrual function and health of the uterus were well maintained. The general health was also good; and well-marked retardation in growth had been attained. The same course of management was resorted to, and the patient was notified that she must be seen as often as every six months.

At the end of six months she was again seen, winter having passed meantime. There was no appreciable difference, in any particular, to the situation at the second examination. During the winter she had contracted a severe bronchial catarrh; and, from her description, it must have affected the pulmonary passages, the stomach, and the uterine and vaginal mucous membranes, and was attended with considerable engorgement of the blood vessels of these latter membranes. Almost six years have run by since the case first fell into my hands. I have made the above treatment a basis of my management. The tumor is not now more than two-fifths greater than at the first. The lady is able to attend to her household duties. She suffered from a severe broncho-pneumonia one year ago. Her menstrual function is still normal. And we may fairly raise the question: has not this observation and plan of treatment been instrumental in putting and end—or nearly so—to the progressive growth? It will afford me pleasure to give further particulars at a date later on in the progress of the case.

The Past Winter and Cold-Taking.

BY PROF. Z. CAREY, M. D.

We have just emerged from the most remarkable, and perhaps the coldest winter, almost, in the history of Central Iowa. Our first cold weather came in December, the first snow falling on Christmas day, making continuous good sleighing for eleven weeks. Our storms were not severe or very numerous, but the temperature was unusually low, and continuously so. Dur-

ing the month of January, mercury went below zero twenty-five out of the thirty-one days; twice it went 33° below, and a good many times it went from 20° to 28° below. So that we came to consider the latter mentioned temperature as rather pleasant weather. The first twenty days of February ran much the same.

But, notwithstanding the great amount of cold weather, it was remarkable for its good health, the people not suffering from cold-taking or from catarrhal forms of disease to any extent. But, while the people were exempt from sickness, the severe cold had the effect of rendering bare our clover fields and decimating our orchards. All this would seem to argue that cold-taking does not depend on the actual temperature of the weather. During the coldest periods, the people were out as much as usual in their sleds and cutters, exposed to the winds, suffering intensely with cold feet, cold hands and faces, often chilled almost to numbness, and yet it never resulted in that condition known as "a cold." Colds were as scarce as in midsummer, during the cold period.

But how has it been since we have had a change to a warmer temperature? Never has there been such a universal *cold-taking* in this part of our country. The first warm days, which came in the latter part of February, resulted in a general epidemic of catarrhal diseases, such as sore throats, bronchitis, lung fever, etc. And so it has continued to the present period. And, while so many have been suffering from colds, many others have been suffering from the excruciating pangs of rheumatism, of which the writer has had his share. Now from this we would infer that a "bad cold" is not the result of cold (it being a negative principle) received, or somehow taken in, or absorbed. This, I believe, is the popular idea: that it is actual *cold* taken in. But, if this be the case, why did we not all have colds while cold weather was so prevalent? On the contrary, it must be heat lost, either normal or supernormal. If a person is overheated, and sits down in a cool place, in a current of air, the supernormal heat is lost so rapidly that it results in sudden collapse of the *pores* of the skin, by which elimination is checked and "a cold" results. The same thing may take place if the skin is too much relaxed, as when coming out of a warm bath, without friction, into cold air, the normal heat escaping too rapidly for a time. And there are many other ways by which the heat of the body can be too rapidly and suddenly abstracted, resulting in "a cold."

It does not always require some kind of *exposure*, on the part of the individual, to contract a cold. Our friend from Michigan says: "Colds can not be the result of a change in the weather." I think this assertion needs a qualification. It implies that the conditions of a cold always and exclusively attach to the individual. I believe there are *climatic* conditions and changes which result in cold-taking in the most robust system, otherwise how is it that so many healthy people, all in the same day and hour, will be attacked with "a cold." During our present epidemic, this has repeatedly been the case.

Of course, we will agree that a proper amount of care, clothing, and a certain amount of hygienic precaution, will sometimes enable the individual to resist the influences of "cold." But all that can be done in this way will fall far short of complete protection, when the unseen atmospherical influences prevail which affect whole communities, over large scopes of country, at the same moment.

In all probability, this will long be remembered by the people of Central Iowa as the spring of "bad colds." But we will have the compensating recollection that *very* few deaths have resulted from this great influenza.

Bangor, Iowa, April 18, 1883.

American Physio-Medical Convention.

PURSUANT to a call, the Physio-Medicalists of America met in convention, in Indianapolis, May 2, 1883, at 1:30 P. M. The meeting was called to order by N. D. Woodward. On motion, A. F. Elliott, of Minnesota, was elected Chairman, and M. C. Keith, of Nebraska, Secretary.

The Secretary read the call for the Convention, as follows:

"A NATIONAL PHYSIO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Further delay in holding a convention for the purpose of organizing a National Physio-Medical Association is but suicidal. Our people and our cause must have a grand central organization if success is to crown their efforts in the perpetuation of the grand fundamental principles of medical truth. Factional and fractional work will never place the cause before the world in its proper light. Unity of action, and honesty of purpose, and work, will. Let the forces, therefore, be organized into one grand army corps, that shall be invincible, and capable of swaying all before it. For thirty years, and more, the cause has been without this guiding head. The time has, therefore, fully come when something should be done.

"We, therefore, extend this call to every *true and genuine Physio-Medicalist* on the American Continent to meet in a grand convention, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, on the first Wednesday in May, 1883, for the purpose of organizing a National Association."

The ninety-three names, from twenty-three States and Provinces, signed to this call, were read by the Secretary.

W. H. Cook, of Ohio, stated that, in signing the above call, he had placed above his name the words: "And no diploma-buyer, diploma-seller, or abortionist to take part in the meeting." H. E. Hoke, of Ohio, had made a similar interlineation.

The Chairman remarked that, if there was any other call, it would be in order to read it. W. H. Cook then read the following paragraph, which was added to the above call by the authorized officers of the Ohio and Illinois P.-M. Societies:

"And by the words '*true and genuine*' are to be understood those whose practice conforms to the great Physio-Medical doctrine of rejecting all poisons. And those who are not *true and genuine* in this sense, as also those who have diplomas procured by money or otherwise fraudulently, and those who sell or issue such fraudulent diplomas, and all who procure abortion, or otherwise are guilty of criminal practices, shall be debarred from the deliberations of this meeting. Any organization that permitted the co-operation of these classes would be totally invalid before the law and corrupt in the eyes of the people."

He said this paragraph was not issued as a separate call, but had been added as an explanation, and there was no doubt but every person present concurred in its sentiment. He read the names of one hundred and twenty Physio-Medical physicians who had signed it, a large number of whom had signed the previous call.*

It was suggested from the Chair that a committee on credentials would be in order. J. M. Thurston thought the call was the basis of the meeting, and moved that a committee on organization be constituted. W. H. Cook moved that each State here represented be authorized to select one of their number, the persons thus chosen to constitute a Committee on Constitution and on Platform of Principles. The motion was accepted by Dr. Thurston as a substitute for his motion, seconded, and carried unanimously. The States selected the following persons:

Committee on Constitution and Principles:—M. H. Carey, Iowa; W. F. Tait, Illinois; G. Hasty, Indiana; B. A. Wright, California; W. H. Cook, Ohio; Mrs.

* Two copies of the call for a meeting, as amended by the Ohio and Illinois Societies, were sent to each person, with the request to sign, if approved, and return one to me and one to Dr. Hasty. At the meeting I held one hundred and twenty of the amended cal s which had been sent to me and read the names of the signers. Twelve other names have been received by me since the Convention. Seventy other persons wrote me in hearty approval of the call and the amendment, before the Convention; but, as they had not formally signed and returned the circular, I did not read their names at the Convention. W. H. COOK.

Emma C. Carey, New York; A. F. Elliott, Minnesota; D. J. Jernigan, Texas; M. C. Keith, Nebraska.

The Convention took a recess at 2:50 P. M., to await the report of the committee. The committee returned at 4 P. M., and announced itself ready to report, when the meeting was called to order. The report of the committee was then read; and, on motion, the report was accepted and the committee discharged. The report thus accepted from the committee was then taken up by articles. Each article was adopted as reported from the committee, by a unanimous vote. (See elsewhere.)

Having adopted a Platform and a Constitution, the election of officers for the coming year was taken up. W. H. Cook nominated G. Hasty, of Indiana, for President, and J. Redding nominated A. F. Elliot. Dr. Hasty expressed a desire to be excused, and to have his name withdrawn. W. F. Tait said the Association could state its wishes without any reflection on Dr. Elliot, and seconded Dr. Cook's motion; whereupon Dr. G. Hasty was unanimously elected President. The other officers were elected, in due form, by unanimous votes, and are as follows: First Vice-President, A. F. Elliot, of Minnesota; Second Vice-President, W. F. Tait, of Illinois; Secretary, W. Wesley Cook, of Ohio; Treasurer, J. A. Morehouse, of Indiana.

On motion, the persons who had served as a Committee on Platform of Principles and Constitution were appointed a Committee on By-Laws. The Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the adjourned meeting to order at 8 P. M. The President and both Vice-Presidents being on the Committee on By-Laws, Dr. G. N. Davidson was appointed to occupy the chair pending the report of that committee. The committee then reported; and their report was accepted and the committee was discharged. Dr. G. Hasty resumed the chair.

On motion of J. Needham, it was decided that each section of the By-Laws be read, and each acted upon separately by the Convention.

By-Law No. 1, creating a Board of Censors, did not state the number of Censors to be appointed. J. Needham moved to insert the words "three Censors," which was amended to read "five Censors," and the motion as amended was carried.

By-Law No. 2, regarding the requirements for admission, gave rise to inquiry as to whether graduates of colleges other than Physio-Medical in their principles could be admitted as members of the Association. Prof. Tait stated, in behalf of the committee, that it was intended by the By-Laws that graduates of any medical college in good standing could become members of the Association by subscribing to its Constitution, and agreeing therein to submit to its principles and by-laws; for it often happens that graduates of colleges in good standing, other than Physio-Medical in principle, become converted to Physio-Medicalism; and their formally and publicly adopting Physio-Medical principles, by signing the Constitution of the Association, is their pledge to abandon their old system of practice.

On motion, By-Law No. 2 was adopted. Their being one dissenting voice, a motion to reconsider was made, but lost. O. R. Fletcher, who voted against the adoption of the by-law under discussion, was asked to state his objection. He said that he objected because it would, in his estimation, exclude many old practitioners who would be unable to pass the rigid examination that ought to be required by the Board, but whose life-long experience rendered them successful and thoroughly qualified practitioners.

G. N. Davidson inquired if, not being a

licentiate of a State Society, but a graduate of the old Physio-Medical College of Ohio, could he become a member of the Association?

W. H. Cook said that, in regard to the examination of elderly practitioners, no reasonable Board of Censors would require of them more than they ought to be able to give if they had sustained a good practice. If a man should not be a licentiate of a State Society, and yet should be a graduate of a college not living, which was recognized as being a college in good standing at the time when the diploma was issued, such a graduate could become a member of the Association by subscribing to the Constitution.

The by-law was then re-read, and, on motion, was adopted unanimously.

By-Laws Nos. 3 and 4 were next read in succession, and both, on separate motions, were adopted.

By-Law No. 5, concerning the preferring of charges, was read. It was suggested that the names of those making charges be kept secret, and if the party accused be proven not guilty then the names of those bringing charges to be given. Drs. Keith and Tait spoke in favor of making the charges openly, as secrecy might possibly give opportunity for groundless charges. Dr. Elliott offered an amendment to the by-law so that it might allow the Association to "suspend or expel" members found guilty of improper conduct. The by-law, as amended, was adopted. In their order, By-Laws Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 were read and adopted separately. (See elsewhere for By-Laws in full.)

Prof. Tait moved that the Association select a place for the next meeting; the motion was seconded by O. P. Fletcher. R. A. Smith said that, as the Constitution and By-Laws had not been signed by any one, there were as yet no members of the Association having authority to act in the matter. Thereupon discussion arose as to who should become the charter members of the Association; and, on motion, it was decided that physicians present who should, by the signing of their names, pledge themselves to abide by the Platform of Principles, Constitution, and By-Laws, as here adopted, would be charter members of the Association. The Secretary was then instructed to collect the membership fee from all persons present desiring to become members, and also to obtain their signatures. For this purpose, a short recess was taken.

After the recess, it was, on motion, decided that the Secretary and President should be constituted a committee on publication, and instructed to publish in pamphlet form the Platform of Principles, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Association, with the names of the charter members; one copy of the pamphlet to be sent to each member.

On motion of A. F. Elliot, it was unanimously decided that the next meeting of the Association be held in Cincinnati, on the third Tuesday in May, 1884.

A motion was made by W. H. Cook, which was seconded and carried, to the effect that a committee of three be appointed on Public Address, who should prepare a letter to the public, setting forth the cause advocated by Physio-Medicalists, and stating what we are doing, what we claim, what our rights are, etc. Some discussion arose as to the best means of circulating such an address. Dr. Cook thought it should be published in the county papers, even if the resident physician in a county should be compelled to pay for its publication. Some one suggested that the expense attending its publication in some county papers might be greater than the physician would care to shoulder. O. P. Fletcher remarked that if any Physio-Medical physician had not spunk enough to secure the publication of such an article in his county paper, he

should at once leave the county, and allow some one with more pluck to take his place. [Applause.]

W. F. Tait moved that the Secretary and Treasurer be bonded in the sum of $200 each. The motion was seconded by O. P. Fletcher, and considerable discussion followed; it being understood by some that such an action was a reflection upon the integrity of the Secretary and Treasurer, and upon that ground was seriously objected to. Drs. Tait and Fletcher earnestly advocated the adoption of the motion, on the ground that it was a legal measure in all organized associations, and that different forms of business required it; it would also serve as a future safeguard. No reflection upon the Secretary or Treasurer was meant, and Prof. Tait signified his willingness to sign the bond of either officer. A. F. Elliot amended the motion to the effect that bonds should be given whenever required by the Executive Committee. Dr. Haerman moved that the motion be laid on the table. Miss Dr. White arose and stated that Dr. Haerman was not a member of the Association. [Laughter.] Dr. Tait's motion, as amended, was carried.

On motion, it was decided the Committee on Publication incorporate the Public Address, the Platform of Principles, Constitution, and By-Laws, and names of the charter members, in a pamphlet, and five hundred copies be printed. D. J. Jernigan believed several thousand copies should be circulated. But it was thought by others that the expense would be greater than the Association could stand; and, if any member was willing to pay for extra copies, they could be furnished if the Secretary were informed before the pamphlet be issued. Dr. Elliot stated that he desired for his own distribution two hundred extra copies.

On the suggestion of Dr. Tait, the President, after constituting E. W. Ellis and G. F. Edenharter Chairman and Secretary *pro tem.*, respectively, retired with the Executive Committee to decide upon the necessary appointments.

After the retirement of the President and Executive Committee, on motion, W. H. Cook was invited to address the Convention, which he did in a happy and entertaining manner, in substance as follows:

He was not prepared to make a speech, but said that he was glad to see the activity manifested by the members of the Convention, for such activity evidenced a restlessness and zeal that would not submit to defeat. It is your slow, dull man who is content with things as they are, and who is willing to lie down at his ease and permit his enemies to ride over him and plow his back at their pleasure. But your wide-awake man will not be still unless he is succeeding, and his very success makes him yet more wide-awake. The energy and life exhibited in this Convention prove the existence of an earnestness that will not be conquered.

Our cause has need of this earnestness. It is opposed by foes at once numerous, wily, rich, and practically unscrupulous. They have banded themselves together with the understanding that they will crush out everything that savors of medical reform. Such a word as "reform" is an assertion that error exists in the old practice of medicine, a declaration that it is *wrong*, and needs to be *corrected*. This our opponents are too proud to admit, but prefer to cry down, to malign, and to overthrow every man who proposes to cure disease better and faster than they can. Noble men and true are to be found among them; but we can speak of them only in the mass, and that mass is resolved to put down everything that savors of progress, because all progress is a condemnation of what they have done. It is not a question of humanity and speedy cure with them, but merely one of *fees*, of dollars and cents, of keeping the people in their net without regard to who or how many die of their poisons.

Our enemies are numerous, perhaps twenty or more to our one; and they have wealth and influence in their favor. It is

their boast that they can get any law passed that they please. Once that boast was not vain; but the day for that has passed by, and the people will not now give their consent to any species of class legislation. The people demand the right to employ any physician they please, and to have nothing come in between them and their choice, and to have all classes of physicians stand equal before the law. Our neighbors realize this tone in public sentiment, and understand very well that they dare not run counter to it. But they are shrewd, and are busy framing laws that will in reality take away the people's rights, while ostensibly offering to "protect" the people. They want class legislation that will drive everybody but themselves out of the practice of medicine, but they want to do it by specious words and phrases that will put the power into their hands without the people being aware of the fact.

Let us be on our guard against such a specious foe. I can meet an enemy face to face, fight him squarely, and take a whipping if he is able to give me one; but this underhanded, secret, two-faced class of enemy is indeed a hard one to contend against. He evades the issue, does not fight as a *man*, but is a slippery trickster. We have need to watch him, to be on the alert, when he tries to get up medical laws; to favor any law that is just, and for the advancement of science; to oppose any law that is unjust and oppressive; and if such oppressive laws be passed, let us be law-abiding citizens; but let us remember that we have the people at our back, and through *them* we can get any unfair law wiped off the statute-books, if we proceed in the right way.

Sometimes our young men get discouraged in the contest. If there is a weak kneed brother, whose soul cares so little for the truth that he would cringe before error, it would be well for him to with draw. He addressed the gentlemen only; for the ladies are never known to weary in well-doing, or to withdraw from a battle against wrong. This cause, this reform, is as broad as Nature itself. Its aim is to put the art of healing in harmony with the laws of life. That implies harmony between this and all the other sciences, and such harmony must include every *good* thing in the whole domain of Nature. And our system is thus broad and grand in its bearing. It is not a narrow piece of partisanship, to defame other men and put a few dollars in our pockets; but is a noble and comprehensive science, without limitation in its powers, even as truth is without limit in its scope.

This is a science in which a man can spend his noblest energies, and feel that every step he takes is in company with Nature's God and in keeping with humanity. I have given to it thirty of the best years of my life; and it to-day stands before me in more sublime proportions, and with more inducements to heroism in its behalf, than when I espoused it. And during those years it has grown wonderfully, has enlarged its field of usefulness and towered far upward in its growth. No combinations of error can destroy it, unless it be that truth and humanity can be overthrown of evil. It is merely for us to be vigilant, to be faithful, to be steady in our purposes, and true to one another. Let us do thus, and stand firmly together for science and humanity, and all the combinations that men or devils may devise will never be able to unsettle the foundations of Physio-Medicalism.

The address was greeted with prolonged and hearty applause; and, on motion, Prof. Cook was tendered the thanks of the Convention.

On the return of the President and Executive Committee, the President reported the following appointments:

CHAIRMEN OF SECTIONS:—*Surgery*, E. Anthony; *Obstetrics*, M. C. Keith; *Theory and Practice*, W. H. Cook; *Materia Medica*, G. N. Davidson; *Physiology*, J. R. Blair; *Gynæcology*, B. A. Wright; *Chemistry*, W. W. Cook; *Pathology and Histology*, J. Redding; *Hygiene*, W. A. Spurgeon; *Microscopy*, S. M. White.

BOARD OF CENSORS:—G. N. Davidson, J. I. Mershon, D. W. Winter, W. H. Cook, H. J. Treat.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ADDRESS:—W. H. Cook, G. N. Davidson, A. F. Elliot.

On motion, it was decided that all communications and correspondence sent to

the Convention should be read by the Secretary and President, and such as they might deem proper should be published.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

WM. WESLEY COOK, *Secretary.*

Platform, Constitution and By-Laws of the American Physio-Medical Association.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

1. THE Science of Medicine, like all other sciences, is based upon the laws of Nature; and Medical Art can be true and reliable only when it is in harmony with those laws.

2. Disease is that condition of bodily structures in which they are unable to perform their functions in a natural manner, which condition disturbs the harmony or equilibrium of the system; and the object of medical science is the restoration of diseased structures to their normal state, as far as possible, that they may be enabled again to perform their offices.

3. Physiological actions are always resistive to the causes of disease, and tend to the restoration of health when it is disturbed; and remedial treatment should harmonize with these physiological efforts, conserving and assisting the inherent curative powers of the system.

4. Observing this physiological standard as the only true guide in the Curative Art, no article should be used in the cure of disease that by its nature tends to damage the integrity of structures or impair the vitality of tissues; hence all measures that are injurious, and all agents that are poisonous, are to be rejected from medical practice, as being in themselves causes of disease and not promoters of health.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The name of this organization shall be THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSIO-MEDICAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

2. Among the objects of this Association shall be: (1) The promotion of the principles of Physio-Medical Science, as enunciated in the Platform of Principles adopted by this organization; (2) The enlightenment of public sentiment upon these principles; (3) The encouragement of all measures that will advance professional education; (4) The mutual benefit of the members of this Association, and resistance to all unjust laws against Physio-Medical Science.

3. Members of this Association shall conform their sentiments and their practice to its Platform of Principles, and their professional life and conduct shall comport with the honor and dignity of this humane calling.

4. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; to be elected annually, and to remain in office till their successors are chosen.

5. The Association, at each annual meeting, shall elect three members, who, with the above-mentioned officers, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

6. The meetings of the Association shall occur on the third Tuesday in May each year, unless otherwise ordered by the Association.

7. The membership fee shall be two dollars a year, and thereafter such an amount as may be annually determined upon by the Executive Committee.

8. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting of the Association, one year's notice of the proposition to alter or amend having been publicly given to the Association.

BY-LAWS.

1. A Board of Censors shall be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Executive Committee, who shall examine all applicants for membership of this organization.

2. Gentlemen and ladies who are graduates of a medical college in good standing, or licentiates of a regularly organized Physio-Medical Society, or shall pass an examination before the Board of Censors, may become members of this Association by subscribing to its Constitution, agreeing therein to submit to its principles and by-laws.

3. Applicants for membership in this Association shall make application to the Board of Censors, accompanying the application with a fee of two dollars, and be recommended by two members of the Association.

4. The Board of Censors shall be guided in the examination of applicants for membership by the Platform of Principles, and shall take such measures as said Board

may deem best calculated to elucidate facts bearing on the application, and shall present the conclusions arrived at to the Association; and pending the action of the Association any decision of the Censors shall stand as the decision of the Association.

5. Complaints against members shall be made to the Censors in writing, and shall have the signatures of at least two members in good standing; and a member thus formally complained of shall be tried before a committee of five appointed by the President, who shall report to the Society for final action, the Society having power to suspend or expel any member by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

6. This Association shall be divided into sections, as follows: Theory and Practice, Materia Medica, Surgery, Physiology, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Chemistry, Hygiene, Microscopy, Pathology, and Histology. The President of the Association shall appoint the Chairmen of the above committees on sciences, and these shall report at the next annual meeting.

7. All papers read before this Association shall belong to the Association.

8. *Duties of Officers:*—(*a*) The President of the Association shall preside at all meetings of the Association.

(*b*) The Vice-President shall preside at all meetings when the President is absent; or when called to the chair by the President.

(*c*) The Secretary shall keep a correct minute of the proceedings of the Association. He shall collect all dues, and pay the same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same; and shall make a written report to the Association, at its annual meeting, of all moneys received, and from whom, and for what purpose. He shall also turn over to his successor in office all books and papers of the Association in his possession.

(*d*) The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary, and give his receipt for the same; and shall pay money out only on the order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary, and make his report to the annual meeting, and turn over all money and books to his successor in office at the annual meeting.

(*e*) The Executive Committee shall hold in trust all property, real and personal, belonging to the Association, and shall determine the time and place of meeting when not otherwise specified by the Association. They shall fill all vacancies occurring in the Executive Committee, whether by death or otherwise.

9. These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting.

The following are the charter members of the American Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons:

Emanuel Anthony, Indiana.
J. J. Baker, Indiana.
B. C. Batten, Ohio.
C. T. Bedford, Indiana.
J. R. Blair, Illinois.
M. H. Carey, Iowa.
Emma C. Carey, New York.
Wm. H. Cook, Ohio.
Wm. Wesley Cook, Ohio.
G. N. Davidson, Indiana.
G. F. Edenharter, Indiana.
A. F. Elliot, Minnesota.
E. W. Ellis, Indiana.
A. W. Fisher, Indiana.
O. P. Fletcher, Ohio.
I. B. Gibbs, Ohio.
W. Ging, Iowa.
J. C. Hanes, Illinois.
George Hasty, Indiana.
C. N. Harold, Indiana.
J. W. Holmes, Ohio.
D. J. Jernigan, Texas.
M. C. Keith, Nebraska.
A. D. W. Leavens, Illinois.
L. L. Loomis, Ohio.
A. A. Milligan, Indiana.
J. I. Mershon, Illinois.
J. A. Morehous, Indiana.
J. W. Moore, Indiana.
J. Needham, Indiana.
I. N. Rarick, Indiana.
J. Redding, Indiana.
J. B. Scott, Ohio.
W. L. Scott, Ohio.
R. A. Smith, Indiana.
W. A. Spurgeon, Indiana.
D. H. Stafford, Indiana.
W. F. Tait, Illinois.
H. J. Treat, New York.
T. M. Waggoner, Indiana.
J. Wayman, Indiana.
M. S. Watkins, Indiana.
S. M. White, Indiana.
Miss White, Indiana.

D. W. Winter, Ohio.
Mrs. A. B. Winter, Ohio.
N. D. Woodard, Indiana.
B. A. Wright, California.

An Address to the Public.

PHYSIO-MEDICALISM, as a distinct school in medical practice, asks from the public a calm hearing and a just judgment. It should not be judged by the statements of those who do not understand it. Persons not informed on a matter may condemn or deride it, because their interests or their prejudices are served thereby; but such partisan statements may be very bold and bitter, and yet not be at all true. Americans love fair play and justice, and Physio-Medicalism asks nothing more.

Physio-Medicalism claims to be able to treat disease on principles that are more truly scientific, and by means that are more decidedly effectual, than those of any other school. Its advocates pursue it for conscience sake, convinced that it has far greater power than any other system of medicine to preserve health and prolong life; and health and life are too sacred to be submitted to inferior and uncertain methods, when superior and reliable ones are at command. If these claims are correct, the fact can be determined by fair examination; and the people have such a profound interest in claims that promise such rich advantages, which touch the dearest interests of man on earth,—that no passion or prejudice should be allowed to prevent the public from understanding what Physio-Medicalism really is.

First—Physio-Medicalism looks to Nature as its parent and guide; for all science is a knowledge of Nature's rules and laws, and he alone is learned who understands those laws, and is skilled in their application. Whatever is contrary to Nature's laws, or at variance with them, or not fully in harmony with them, is not true. And whatever is not true can not be scientific, and can not be depended on. Man may put forth glittering speculations; but they are imaginative and worthless, unstable and shifting as the quicksands, unless founded upon the immutable laws of Nature. Physio-Medicalism accepts no assertions of men, bows to no human dictation, admits nothing as authority except the laws fixed in all created things by Nature's God. Herein is the foundation for the one and only true Science of Medicine. It includes every department of knowledge that has a bearing upon human life, or that conduces to human health. It embraces every fact and principle that is true and good. It is a science as broad, as comprehensive, and as perfect, as the other sciences established by Heaven for the benefit of man.

Second — The Life Power or Vital Principle in every human being resists the causes of disease, and promotes a return to health as far as possible. It repairs injuries, heals wounds, mends fractures, restores strength, and frequently of itself overcomes the most severe diseases. No cure and no repair is ever possible except by this Life Power. It is the duty of the physician to assist this Power, to obey its laws of cure, and to use only such measures as are in perfect harmony with these laws. He must co-operate with Nature, aid her curative intentions, favor her healing processes, and advance her every effort to restore the diseased body to a healthy condition. Physio-Medicalism is the one true Medical Science in being the constant friend and helper of the curative power of Nature.

Third — Physio-Medicalism rejects all poisons, whether obtained from the mineral, vegetable, or the animal kingdom. Any article to which human experience attaches the term *poison,* is dangerous to the human frame and at war with vitality. Such articles can cause disease. Their use in disease is an opposition to Nature's curative efforts, and adds more burdens to the afflicted body; hence by their action they delay recovery, do violence to the constitution, and may even turn the scale suddenly against struggling Nature and in favor of death. Physio-Medicalism rejects every article of that character, and consents to the employment of none but perfectly harmless agents. It selects and uses only such articles as will harmonize with Nature, will favor the return of diseased structures to their normal state, and will assist the Life Power to restore a healthy condition. Such agents are the *only true remedies.* Physio-Medical remedies are powerful for good, but never for mischief. They never do damage to the structures, even of the most delicate lady or most tender babe. They help to shorten the duration of disease, but never leave in the body a dis-

ease of their own making, nor damage a constitution by their dangerous properties.

Such are the fundamental doctrines of the Physio-Medical school. All reasonable and thinking people must approve of them, for they harmonize with our best judgment, and commend themselves as fulfilling the true purposes of Medical Art. Founded in the purest and most exact science, builded deeply and solidly upon Nature, they permeate every branch of medical study, and possess capabilities of enlargement that will terminate only when science is terminated. A system of philosophy and of cure thus established in the laws of Nature and of Life is fraught with blessings and benefits that can not be measured.

During the century it has existed, this system has grown from quite humble beginnings to national proportions. With fewer than twelve disciples at first, its educated practitioners now number thousands. It has published journals, developed literature, and established several colleges. Its growth has not been favored by wealth or other circumstance, but has been due wholly to its own superior successes.

When all other systems have failed, it has saved life; when others have declared patients to be beyond the reach of man, and have given them over to the grasp of death, it has interposed its higher philosophy and its grander means of cure, and has restored health.

When all others were appalled by the cholera of 1832, and subsequently, and turned helplessly from medicine to medicine, and lost half their patients, this system calmly met the monster and saved ninety per cent. or more.

In such dread maladies as pneumonia, diphtheria, typhus, scarlatina, yellow fever, and similar diseases, it has reduced the death rate to three or four per cent., when other systems lose from twenty to twenty-eight per cent.

Where others have decided that limbs must be amputated, it has saved those limbs by a superior surgery.

Where others have hurried to the use of instruments,—mangling helpless mothers, crushing innocent babes, entailing months and years of suffering upon woman,—it has shown such methods to be a lack of true science, has proven such instruments to be absolutely needless, and has saved those sufferings and those lives.

Such triumphs are not occasional, accidental, nor isolated. They are numbered by hundreds of thousands, are uniform with thousands of practitioners, and extend through an hundred years. Put to the unjust test of having thrust upon it the abandoned patients of others, it has saved thousands of these. By such abounding evidences has Physio-Medicalism proven itself to be, not the whim of a few men, or an accident of favorable circumstances, but a *new* and *complete system* of medicine, founded in accurate science, and superior to all others at the bedside. Through its success it has won the confidence and respect of the public wherever it has been known.

The people, afflicted with disease, and broken with the use of poisons, have great need that this system should be established as the only school of medical practice known among men. Nothing should deprive them of its superior benefits; nothing should hinder any one from employing it if he desire to; nothing should prevent the poorest person in the land from saving his life by it, if he wish to.

Physio-Medicalism, in the name of justice and humanity, now respectfully but firmly demands the following rights:

That it shall be accorded the same governmental recognition as is accorded to any other school of medicine in this free government, which is not designed to sustain any school or sect by special favors.

That it shall have equal opportunities with any other school, in the army, navy, hospitals, asylums, and other institutions supported by the public treasury, and where the poor are now denied all right of choice among medical systems.

That it shall have equal privileges with any other school in all medical laws, and enjoy an equal representation on all State Medical Boards; and not be ruled without being allowed representation, and not be placed under the control of another school having power to oppress Physio-Medicalism.

These rights it asks from the people and through the people, as rights accorded by the Constitution to every American citizen, and rights that are for the benefit of science and humanity.

WM. H. COOK, M. D.,
G. N. DAVIDSON, M. D.,
A. F. ELLIOT, M. D.,
Committee National P.-M. Association.

PURE RESINS, RESINOIDS AND ALKALOIDS.

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

Manufacturing Pharmacists & Chemists,

N. W. Cor. Court and Plum Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

Permit us to call your attention to our ALKALOIDS, RESINS, RESINOIDS, etc. We would like your entire trade, and we believe that you will find it to your interest to use our preparations, exclusively. The high reputation our Medicines enjoy has been obtained from their excellence and quality, and not from extensive advertising. It is well known that the class of preparations we call your attention to here, has been uncertain in quality as found in market, and hence we invite you to protect yourself and your patient, by using those of our make. We suggest that you request your druggist to order from us in case he is not convenient to an Agent.

Should you prefer to deal directly with our house, we will take great pleasure in filling your orders on our usual business terms for such amounts as you may desire. We will be obliged for the names of those of your physician acquaintances who will appreciate a line of medicines such as we make. The information given in our notes of the accompanying list is valuable, and the list should be preserved for future reference. Respectfully,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

Euonymin, per oz. (vial included), $1.05.

Practitioners have employed Euonymin as made by us, and considered it valuable for many years. It has recently come into general use, owing to the reports of Prof. Richardson, of England.

Alkaloid (White) Hydrastine, per oz. (vial included), $6.65.

The "White Alkaloid of Hydrastis" as made by us is in the form of white crystals, and is pure. To prevent confusion please note that when this Alkaloid is desired it should be ordered under the full name "Hydrastine White Alkaloid." Alkaloid Hydrastine simply is understood to refer to the Yellow Alkaloid, which is used extensively for injections.

Hydrastine or Berberine, per oz. (vial included), $4.00.

The Yellow Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis is generally accepted to be the same as Berberine, although it certainly differs in some respects from the published descriptions of this Alkaloid. It is the bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis, and gives rise to the line of salts which we designate as "Citrate of Hydrastine," "Sulphate of Hydrastine," etc., etc. This is the only "Alkaloid Hydrastine" used simply under that name.

Hydrastine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), $1.35.

This is a mixture of the Yellow and the White Alkaloids, together with the Acrid Resin and other peculiar proximate principles of Hydrastis Canadensis. This preparation is intended to be used when "Hydrastine" is prescribed, and it is always sent by us to our patrons when simply "Hydrastine" is ordered. As a remedy for internal administration, where it is not necessary to have a solution, it is desirable. This is the only preparation of Hydrastis in the form of powder that represents all the medicinal constituents of the root.

Leptandrin, per oz. (vial included), 50c.

This is a mixture of the Resin and other principles of Leptandra Root. The Resin alone is inert, or nearly so. Those who have used our Leptandrin find it all that can be desired.

Podophyllin (Genuine) per oz. (vial included), 45c.

The genuine dark colored *Resin of Podophyllum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the same as made by us twenty-five years ago. It was discovered by Prof. John King, M.D., and was the first of the line afterward known as Resinoids. The reputation of "Podophyllin" was derived from the use of this article. Podophyllin of a yellow color is an adulterated preparation, and is colored by means of alum or other chemicals. Yellow Podophyllin is uncertain in its action, and is very griping. We do not furnish the objectionable drug unless it is directly specified. We call the attention of the trade to the foregoing facts, and ask that purchasers designate our true Podophyllin.

Sanguinarine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), 65c.

The Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis contains a White Alkaloid. This unites with acids to form salts, all of which are of a beautiful red color. The preparation used under the name "Sanguinarine Principles Combined" is an impure form of the Alkaloid. This Alkaloid and its salts are very irritating to mucous membranes, and the inhalation of the dust should be avoided as much as possible.

The foregoing embrace a few of the principle concentrations. We issue a price list of more than eighty of these preparations, and will mail it free to all who apply for it. Address,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS
CINCINNATI, O.

SPENCER & CROCKER,

117, 119 and 121 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
(SECOND FLOOR.)

Wholesale Dealers IN Surgical Instruments

To Medical Colleges and Hospitals, or to any one connected with them, they offer

WHOLESALE RATES.

***City orders may be sent through Telephone, and will receive prompt attention.

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CINCINNATI, O.

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115 Ninth Street, Cincinnati, O.

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Manufacturer of

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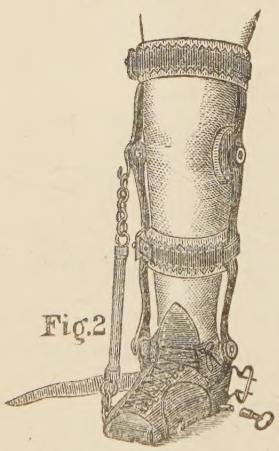

Fig. 2

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☞ Special Attention given to Fitting Apparatus for Club-Foot, Spinal and Other Deformities.

Elastic Stockings Adjusted for All Limbs on Receiving Measurements.

Pocket Cases, Amputating Cases, Obstetrical Instruments,
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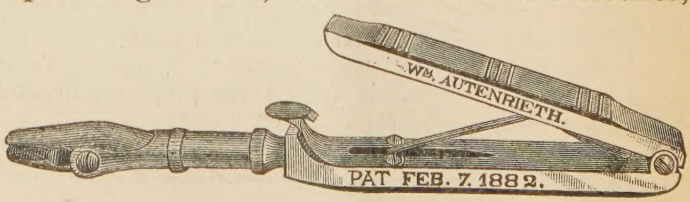
For the Surgeon.



PEPSIN.

E. SCHEFFER, - - - - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactures by his Improved Method

SACCHARATED PEPSIN,

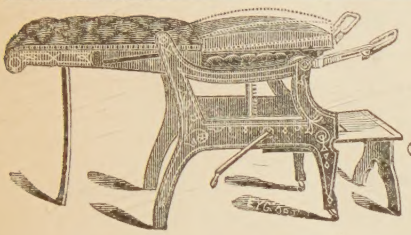
Which has proven its superiority over other Pepsins by its stability and uniformity, and by its agreeable taste. In digestive power it corresponds to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, which is as follows: One part dissolved in 500 parts of water, acidulated with 7.5 parts of hydrochloric acid, should digest at least 50 parts of hard-boiled Egg Albumen in 5 to 6 hours at 100° to 104° F.

CONCENTRATED DRY PEPSIN.

Which possesses eight times the digestive power of the Saccharated; particularly recommended to manufacturers.

LIQUID PEPSIN,

A very active and palatable medicine, containing 4% of Saccharated Pepsin dissolved in acidulated water and glycerine.



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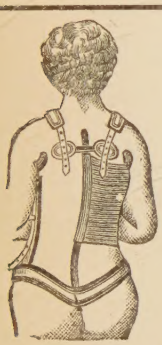

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MAX WOCHER & SON,

Manufacturers and Importers of

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ORTHOPÆDICAL APPLIANCES.

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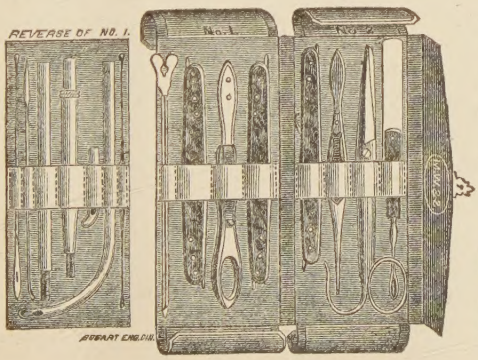
OUR STOCK

Comprises a full assortment of Surgical Instruments in all its various branches and to which we add constantly new inventions, approved of by the Profession here and abroad.



Apparatuses *for all kinds of human deformities we make with all the latest improvements, as recommended by the best authorities.*

An experience of over 40 years as a practical Instrument maker, together with the reputation enjoyed by us for so many years, will serve as a guarantee that all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

H. M. MERRELL. FRANK R. MERRELL.

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CINCINNATI, March, 1883.

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In the manufacture of our preparations we employ only skilled labor and the best materials, insuring uniform and thoroughly reliable results. Our trade for the past year has convinced us that it *pays* to put the choicest stock and the most expert labor in our manufactures.

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FLUID EXTRACTS, SOLID EXTRACTS,
RESINOIDS, ALKALOIDS,
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UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES of best makes,
ALL NEW REMEDIES supplied true to name,
CHEMICAL WARE of our own importation,
SADDLE BAGS, CASES, OFFICE OUTFITS,
AND EVERYTHING USED BY PHYSICIANS.

H. M. MERRELL & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists

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134 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.